(XXVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1404)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1772.

From the FRONTIERS *of* TURKEY, *April* 2.

MARSHAL Romanzow, after receiving inſtructions from his Court, relative to the manner in which he was to conclude the preliminaries of peace, ſent a perſon of conſequence to the Ottoman camp, accompanied by 40 Lords, eſcorted by 200 horſe grenadiers. On their way they were met by a numerous body of Janiſſaries, with their muſic, and were ſaluted by the diſcharge of the artillery. The principal Turkiſh officers came to meet him, and, placing the Ruſſian Plenipotentiary between them, they conducted him to the Grand Vizir's tent, who received him with great ceremony and diſtinction, treated him magnificently for three days, according to the Ottoman cuſtom, and made him rich preſents. There was a conference in the night, which laſted a long time. After having executed his commiſſion, this Lord took leave of the Grand Vizir and returned to Moldavia, but left one of the officers of his ſuit, who was ſent to Conſtantinople the next day with four Turkiſh officers. As ſoon as he arrived he went to the Caimacan, to whom he notified that he came from the Ottoman camp. He ſtaid three hours in the capital, and was ſent back to the Vizir with other diſpatches; from whence he is to go to Moldavia, to give account of his commiſſion to Count Romanzow. It is not yet known what has paſſed in this negociation, but it is hoped we ſhall ſoon be informed of it.

WARSAW, *April* 15. Every thing here ſhews, that ſome affairs of great conſequence are upon the carpet, and it is thought ſomething new will break out. It is however certain, that the Ruſſian forces increaſe daily in this kingdom; that Poliſh Pruſſia and Great Poland ſwarm with Pruſſian troops; and that, according to advices from Cracovia, a conſiderable body of Auſtrians has entered Poland on that ſide with ſome heavy artillery. Theſe circumſtances ſeem to have ſpread a conſternation among the Confederates, who hardly know where they are; and it is ſaid, they no longer receive their ſubſidy paid them monthly by a certain court. Six new Pruſſian regiments are arrived, and it is reported that the King of Pruſſia will come in June to the camp at Marienwerder. It is thought that the preſence of the Pruſſian monarch in Poland will be a means of putting an end to our troubles.

PARMA, *April* 28. In the night of the 10th inſtant, ſome robbers broke open a door of the church of the Annunciation, and ſtole away the holy cup, in which the conſecrated waters were kept, which was on the altar of our Lady, together with the ſilver ornaments from ſeveral other altars: they alſo attempted to force open the tabernacle of St. Francis, in order to take from thence the holy cup, &c. which were within it, but did not effect their purpoſe. Several perſons have been taken up on ſuſpicion, and the tribunal of juſtice is taking every method to diſcover the real thieves.

PARIS, *May* 4. The laſt advices from St. Domingo import, that ſome miſunderſtanding has ariſen between the French and Spaniards relative to their poſſeſſions in that iſland. The Spaniards attempted to do themſelves juſtice with reſpect to ſome diſtrict in diſpute, where they plundered the habitations of the French, who immediately made reprizals; in conſequence of which the two parties came to blows, and many were killed and wounded on both ſides; but from the harmony which ſubſiſts between the two nations, it is hoped this affair will be attended with no ill conſequences.

LONDON, *April* 30.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, Feb. 26.

"Our Barbary Conſul, Mr. Sampſon, arrived here ſome weeks ago, having narrowly eſcaped the purſuit of ſome Moors, who were ſuppoſed to have had an intention to detain him, upon account of a miſunderſtanding between him and the Emperor. The ſtory is long—but upon the whole it appears to us, that he has been moſt ſhamefully and ignominiouſly uſed there by the Emperor; and all this owing to ourſelves, in not having ſupported him properly, when inveſted with ſuch a character. On every occaſion he has been neglected; preſents, when ſent from England for the Emperor, were not ſuffered to go through his hands, as they certainly ought, in order to make him of conſequence; but inſtead of that, the Governors of this place have uſually ſent them themſelves by a different channel, with what propriety you may judge."

May 5. It is now confidently ſaid, that nothing but the cuſtomary ſupplies will be demanded from the Parliament; and that this advantage is owing to the prudent adminiſtration of Lord North, who, beſides avoiding the impoſition of any new burdens upon the ſubject, has paid off 2,800,000 l. of the national debt in the courſe of the paſt winter.

It is ſaid that the Parliament will not riſe till the beginning of June.

We are informed, that yeſterday the bankers engroſſed the greateſt part of the ſubſcriptions for lottery tickets, for it is ſaid, that four houſes have ſecured 40,000 tickets.

The ſubſcription for the lottery was filled in leſs than an hour; and the tickets ſold immediately after for 12 l. 19 s. 6 d.

Lord North was on Monday aſked, if the powers of Europe are all as peaceably inclined as he repreſented, where the neceſſity was of increaſing our force? To which the ſtateſman replied, The beſt way of remaining unmoleſted, is always to be in readineſs for an enemy.

May 6. Yeſterday the bill for the farther relief of Proteſtant Diſſenters came on. Sir Harry Houghton moved, that the Speaker ſhould quit the chair. Sir William Dolbin oppoſed this motion, ſaying, that, though he had the higheſt reſpect, as he ought, and as they deſerved, for the gentlemen who originally moved and ſeconded this affair, yet he could but give it all the oppoſition in his power, as he thought the contents of the bill did not anſwer its title; that the bill profeſſed to give relief to ſuch as diſſented from the Church of England, according to the original meaning of theſe words, when the 39 articles were framed, that is, to ſuch as differed from it in opinion of ceremonies and forms, but agreed with it in the grand articles of religion; that the firſt Diſſenters admitted the Divinity of Chriſt; that he apprehended many of the preſent Diſſenters denied it; that therefore they were now going to relieve, not the Diſſenters, againſt whom the penal laws ſo much complained of were framed, but a new body of men, whom they, or at leaſt the law, knew not of; that ſuch an unlimited toleration, as was now contended for, would introduce confuſion and diſtraction into the ſtate; that he was as ſtrongly as any man for a reaſonable toleration, but that this was extravagant; that like St. John, who left it as a precept, "little children, love one another," he approved of charity; but that, like the ſame Apoſtle, who, coming to bathe himſelf, and finding there a heretic who denied the Divinity of Chriſt, returned upon his ſteps, he would have no communication with ſuch a heretic; that the Diſſenters had complained of no grievance, or brought no petition; that they were going to redreſs grievances, of whoſe exiſtence they had no proof; that they had not, as they ought, excepted againſt any particular articles; that the undefined and unlimited toleration, now propoſed, would not exclude from among the Diſſenters ſuch heretics as he had mentioned; that he acknowledged the Bible as the rule of his faith, and yet denied the Divinity of Chriſt.

Sir Roger Newdigate ſeconded this motion, but did not enter into the merits of the cauſe; at leaſt what he ſaid did not differ from his ſpeech already publiſhed.

Mr. Montague ſaid, that, as the Diſſenters did not deſire any of the emoluments of the Church, it was not reaſonable to bind them by the ſame laws; that he imagined, that the ſtory of St. John's flying with ſuch precipitation from the heretic alluded to was rather apocryphal; that Locke's doctrine of toleration, mentioned by Sir Roger Newdigate as that of a ſpeculative man who knew little of the world, was ſuch as he would much more readily ſubſcribe than any ſet of articles that he had ever read; that he was glad the Diſſenters did not except againſt any doctrine, but proceeded upon the large and comprehenſive plan of Mr. Locke, of being exempted from acknowledging any other rule of faith but the Scriptures. Sir Roger Newdigate replied, that he entirely approved of Mr. Locke's letter on toleration, which he thought the moſt excellent piece of reaſoning he had ever read; but that he thought it too pure a ſyſtem to ſuit the depravity of man; that the religion of every country bore the colour and complexion of its civil government; that in a monarchy it was monarchical, and in a republick a republican, and that he was for preſerving our preſent eſtabliſhment, and for preventing the Diſſenters from giving it any ſhock, by being indulged with privileges ſuperior to thoſe of the Church, eſpecially as they were already on a much better footing in ſeveral reſpects, particularly in being empowered to elect their own Miniſters.

Sir Harry Houghton ſaid, in anſwer to Sir W. Dolbin, that the preſent bill ſtudiouſly avoided the mention of any doctrine, for fear of giving any offence, or occaſioning diſputes.

Sir W. Meredith made ſeveral obſervations on what fell from Sir R. Newdigate, and ſaid, that the cruelty and inefficacy of the penal laws were alone a ſufficient argument for paſſing the bill; that they had on their table the caſe of Mrs. Fenning, who, in purſuance of theſe laws, was in danger of loſing all her property; that this ſingle caſe was a ſufficient confutation of the aſſertion, that it was not in the heart of man to put theſe penal laws in execution; that he would never ceaſe till he procured the ſame liberty of Conſcience to the Church as was now to be granted to the Diſſenters; that it was ſaid it was not juſt to impoſe the ſame reſtrictions on the Diſſenters as on the Churchmen, becauſe the former did not enjoy, nor mean to enjoy, the emoluments of the Church; that thus they thought themſelves juſtified in fettering the conſciences of men, becauſe they allowed them emoluments; that ſuch men as they, thus invited into the Church, were the very thieves and robbers that were driven out of the Temple; that he hoped the ſame liberal ſpirit, which now influenced the Houſe, would operate, in another ſeſſion, to the advantage of the Church.

May 14. Preparations are now making for an intended tour of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, round Great Britain, under the protection of the Earls of Holderneſſe and Huntingdon.

A conſiderable ſum, it is ſaid, has been privately remitted to a great lady in the North, to ſerve her preſent exigencies.

Several capital paintings, curious engravings, and fine buſts, which were made a preſent to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter by the Pope, were on Tueſday landed here from Italy.

A veſſel lately arrived at Cadiz, from the Caracca coaſt in America, has brought advice that the inhabitants of that country are in open rebellion, and that they had armed all the negroes they could poſſibly get together, amounting to 6 or 7000 men, to ſupport themſelves. The King of Spain, on notice of the above, gave orders immediately for a new body of troops to be embarked for that country with all expedition.

Extract of a letter from Saltaſh, dated May 9.

"This day came on the election of a Member of Parliament for this borough, in the room of Thomas Bradſhaw, Eſq; appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty. John Williams, Eſq; invited by the inhabitants, declared himſelf a candidate, and Mr. Braeſhaw offered himſelf again to the borough, flattering himſelf with certainty of re-election; but on this occaſion the Mayor and Aldermen exerted a moſt noble ſpirit of independence, and all the ſeven, together with two free burgeſſes, voted for Mr. Williams, who thereby, on caſting up the poll, acquired a majority of one vote, and the honour of being freely elected by the voice of the people, in oppoſition to all the powerful and united forces of the Treaſury, Admiralty, and miniſterial influence. The town echoes with honeſt applauſe on this important event, and the cringing placemen, with his penſioned voters, are gone in fear and trembling to London, to communicate to his maſters the news of this unexpected overthrow. Let the Miniſter now learn, that the love of liberty, that heavenly plant, grows deep rooted in this country, and will ever ſpring and ſhoot forth in proportion againſt the oppreſſions of tyranny and abuſe of power."

May 15. We hear that if the Court of King's Bench ſhould refuſe to releaſe Somerſet, the Black, that it is determined, under the protection of the Duke of Richmond, and other worthy perſons, to appeal to the Houſe of Lords, as the principal on which the queſtion muſt be determined concerns the whole Britiſh nation.

May 16. Letters by yeſterday's Holland mail bring the following melancholy account, viz. On Monday evening laſt, juſt before the beginning of the Flemiſh opera at the theatre in Amſterdam, a ſmall rope belonging to ſome of the machinery took fire, owing to a candle having been by accident placed immediately under it, which communicated itſelf to the boxes with ſuch rapidity, that in a very few minutes the whole houſe was in flames. The ſmoke and confuſion was ſo great, that, though many eſcaped out of the houſe, a large number, amounting to near 300 perſons, we are ſorry to inform the publick, periſhed in the flames; among whom were many of the firſt families in Holland. Huſband and wife, mother and daughter, were burnt together. In ſhort, when the mail came away, ſo great was the confuſion, owing to the above dreadful calamity, that ſcarce half the buſineſs was conducted by the merchants in perſon. Eight or nine houſes were likewiſe burnt down by the ſaid fire.

It is thought the Diſſenters bill will occaſion a very long debate in the Upper Houſe on Tueſday.

The St. Joſeph, a Portugueſe man of war of 50 guns, and 450 men, from Rio del Plata, was loſt off Ortugal, in April, and all the crew periſhed.

A different account from what has appeared in print is now circulated of the late dreadful fire, which happened at the Flemiſh theatre in Amſterdam. This account ſays, that the fire was not an accidental one, but that the houſe being exceſſively crouded, great numbers who were diſappointed of admiſſion fattened up all the doors except the ſtage entrance, and then deliberately ſet the building on flames, through a malicious deſire of compelling thoſe to a diſagreeable retreat across the ſtage who were accommodated with places. The incendiaries never conſidered, that the moment the fire was diſcovered the confuſion would be univerſal, and of courſe prevent numbers from eſcaping; this really turned out to be the caſe, and the miniſters of juſtice are now diligently ſearching after the perſons concerned in this unexampled act of wanton barbarity.

At a late Cabinet Council, a great Law ſage, whoſe abilities are univerſally allowed, however his politics may be condemned, concluded a long ſpeech with words to this effect: "Above all things let me exhort your Lordſhips not to think of proſecuting the preſs. Its own licentiouſneſs advances the views of Government infinitely better than all the fulminations of your power. It is become ſo groſs as to be univerſally de-

ſpiſed, and nothing can be ever formidable which is an object of contempt. This is not all; the licentiouſneſs of the preſs ſcreens the very errors of Government; for it attacks you ſo often without cauſe, that people diſbelieve it wholly where there is even a real ground for accuſation."

May 19. By the mail which arrived yeſterday, we have certain accounts, that another moſt capital houſe in Cadiz has failed there to the amount of three millions of dollars.

They write from Madrid, that the King of Spain, at the inſtance of the Britiſh Ambaſſador, had given Orders for all the Subjects of Great Britain, in priſon at Cadiz and Carthagena, to be immediately releaſed, and forwarded to their own country.

Two cauſes of very great importance to the liberty of the ſubject are expected to be determined during the courſe of the preſent term; the firſt is Alderman Townſhd's queſtion on the land-tax, the ſecond Mr. Stephens's queſtion relative to the *ac etiam* part of the proceſs, which by a fiction of Law ſuppoſes a debtor to be guilty of an aſſault, to juſtify his impriſonment for inſolvency.

They write from Liſbon, that the King of Portugal had juſt publiſhed an edict concerning the Engliſh traders to Liſbon and Oporto, from which our merchants entertain the moſt ſanguine hopes.

Letters from the South of France ſay, that within a few months 2090 perſons from Germany have been ſhipped off, from Marſeilles, for the Weſt India colonies, to ſettle there.

BELFAST, *April* 24.

Spoke (by the ſnow Betty Greg, of Belfaſt, William Scott, Maſter, from Antigua) the Brig Suſannah, John Lloyd, Maſter, from Maryland, bound to Dublin, all well, in lat. 45, 23, N. long. 32, 40, W. from London.

ANNAPOLIS, AUGUST 6.

An infamous and ſcandalous Article of Intelligence having appeared in the *Pennſylvania* Packet of *July* 27th, ſetting forth that Twenty *Indians*, a few Weeks ago, paſſing through *Anne-Arundel*, on their Way to *Annapolis*, to complain to the Governor of the Encroachments of the Back Settlers on their Territories, took up their Lodgings in a Gentleman's Barn, and were there in the Night Time inhumanly, every one of them, maſſacreed by the Chriſtian Inhabitants, which Paragraph concluded with—*Tell it not in Gath, publiſh it not in the Streets of Aſcalon*: It is much to be wiſhed that the *Publiſher* thereof had been better informed before he had inſerted ſo entire a Falſhood in his Paper, which we think it our Duty to declare that to be; and we further inform the Publick, that the only *Indians* who have for a long Time paſt travelled through this Province, were here Three Weeks ago, in Number Four, and hoſpitably entertained for Five Days at the Governor's Houſe, on their Road to *Dorcheſter* County, to look after ſome Lands they have a Claim to there, and made not any Complaints whatſoever.

Many Perſons, having ſeen the following Opinion of an eminent Lawyer in this City, in Manuſcript, requeſt the Publication of it in this Paper, from a Perſuaſion, that it may be of conſiderable Service to ſome, who have not, perhaps, made up their Faith, with regard to the Queries to which it was given in Anſwer; and which are, as follows:

1. Whether from the Time the Inſpection Law expired, I am not entitled to the Forty per Poll, on all the Taxables within my Pariſh?

2. Inaſmuch as it has never been the Uſage or Practice of the County Court in the County wherein my Pariſh is, to put the Forty per Poll into the Aſſeſſment, or County Levy, whether the not putting it into the County Levy will deprive me of my Remedy by Execution?

3. And how are the Juſtices to be conſidered in this Reſpect, as miniſterial or otherwiſe, if I am deprived of my Remedy by Execution, in Conſequence of their neglecting or omitting to put the Forty per Poll in the Levy: And, upon the whole, what Courſe ought I to purſue?

I DO not think the Uſage or Practice of the County Courts can in any Manner affect the Caſe, I am moſt clearly of Opinion that the Omiſſion, Neglect or Refuſal of the County Court to aſſeſs, or put on the County Levy, the Forty per Poll, will not deprive the Clergyman of his Right to his Income. The Obligation on and Duty of the Sheriff to collect and gather the Aſſeſſment or Tax or Duty of 40 lb. of Tobacco per Poll, which Words are uſed as ſynonimous Terms through the whole of the Act of 1702, does not flow from any Act of the County Court, but from the Act of Aſſembly itſelf: The Sheriff's Power and Authority exiſts independent of and unconnected with the County Court: I do not ſee a Syllable in the Act to juſtify the Opinion, that the County Court have a Right to *aſſeſs*, or charge the Taxables with a *certain* Sum, or have any Thing to do with the 40 per poll, they are not *directed* to aſſeſs it: The Law obliges the Sheriff to collect and gather the ſaid *Aſſeſſment* (or Tax or Duty) from every Taxable: The Act of 1699, Liber LL, No. 2. Folio 263. pointed out what Perſons ſhould be eſteemed and taken as Taxables: The Law impoſes a *certain Tax* or *Aſſeſſment* of 40 lb. of Tobacco per Poll, the Law ſays it ſhall be *levied*, i. e. collected or exacted, and veſts the Power of levying in the Sheriff:—The Law expreſſes an Intention to provide for the Maintenance of the Clergy; and how abſurd would it be, that their Proviſion ſhould depend on the Act of the County Court; if their Aſſeſſment ſhould entitle or deprive the Clergyman the Power would be wholly in them, they would be the ſole Judges whether the Clergyman ſhould have any Maintenance; undoubtedly the County Court could not aſſeſs *leſs* than 40 lb. of Tobacco per Poll, and if they have no Diſcretion, for what Purpoſe ſhould the Power of Aſſeſſment be veſted in them? I hold clearly that the County Courts have nothing to ſay to the Aſſeſſment or Tax or Duty of the 40 per Poll to the Clergy: They have no Diſcretion on the Subject, the Sheriff has nothing to ſay to the County Court. Where the Act of 1702 intended to veſt the Power of Aſſeſſment in the County Court it is clearly worded—by that Act "the Churchwardens "and Veſtry are authoriſed and required to ſatisfy "and pay the Parochial Charges and all neceſſary Re"pairs of Churches, and applies all Fines, &c. to"wards Payment, and, in Caſe of Deficiency, directs "the Juſtices of the County Courts, upon Applica"tion, to aſſeſs *not exceeding Ten Pounds of Tobacco per "Poll*, in any One Year, which Aſſeſſment made by "the County Court, and a Certificate thereof, under "the County Seal, ſhall be ſufficient to the Sheriff to "*levy ſuch Tax*, by the Poll, on the Taxables of ſuch "Pariſhes, *in the ſame Manner as other publick Dues are "levied*:"——In this Caſe the Law provides for a Contingency that might or might not happen, the Tax was uncertain, the Diſcretion *as to the Sum* is given to the County Court, therefore the Sheriff has no Power but from the County Court. In the Caſe of the Clergy the *Tax* or *Aſſeſſment* is certain, and therefore no Neceſſity to give the County Court any Diſcretion or to make the Power of the Sheriff dependent on the County Court, this Diſcretion by the Act of 1729, C. 7. is veſted in the Veſtry and Churchwardens. As to the Mode of Recovery by Mr. *Barclay*, the Sheriff is obliged, by the Law, to *collect* and *pay* the 40 per Poll to the Miniſter, he becomes Debtor and is anſwerable to the Miniſter: It is made his Duty and Part of his Office, the Miniſter has nothing to ſay to the Mode by which the Sheriff compels Payment, he muſt execute his Office at his own Diſcretion and Peril: I am of Opinion that an Action may be maintained on the Sheriff's Bond by the Miniſter, the Condition is "well "and faithfully to execute his Office," "as alſo to "render his Account of all Fees, Dues and Sums of "Money or Tobacco due to any of the good People "within this Province, for any Sum or Sums of Mo"ney or Tobacco wherewith he ſhall be entruſted du"ring the Time of his Shrievalty."—Or that a ſpecial Action upon the Caſe will lie by the Miniſter againſt the Sheriff *for not collecting, gathering and paying* him Forty Pounds of Tobacco per Poll: The Sheriff by undertaking the Office of Sheriff has undertaken to collect, gather and pay the Miniſter the 40 per Poll: It is made Part of his Office and Duty by Law, if he neglects or refuſes to *collect and pay* he is guilty of a Breach of his Office and Duty impoſed by Law: He is guilty of a Breach of the Condition of his Bond "*well "and faithfully to execute his Office.*" In ſhort the Clergyman is to look only to the Sheriff. I have declined giving an Opinion as to the Validity of the Law of 1702, I have given the above as to the Omiſſion of the Juſtices to aſſeſs, and as to Mr. *Barclay*'s Remedy for the Recovery of his Dues, on an Admiſſion of the Validity of that Law.

Annapolis, May 29, 1772. SAMUEL CHASE.

TO THE PRINTER.

AS JACK FRANK aſſumes the Character of a Man of Sincerity, I will not charge him with a wilful Impoſition upon the Publick, in attempting to ſet up the Act of 1700, upon the Suppoſition of the Nullity of the Act of 1701-2. The Argument, I preſume, was haſtily advanced, without Deliberation or Enquiry: I would therefore recommend the Law of 1704, c. 77. (in *Bacon*'s Laws) to his Peruſal, and dare ſay he will be clearly ſatisfied, that however ineffectual the Act of 1701-2 may be to repeal the Act of 1700, yet that it is repealed by the above Act of 1704.

Anne-Arundel County,
Auguſt 4, 1772. CANDOR.

St. Paul's Pariſh, *Kent* County, *July* 25, 1772.

BEING very lately informed by Mr. *William Thomas*, of *Anne-Arundel* County, that Mr. *John Morton Jordan*, deceaſed, did ſay, at Dr. *Steuart*'s, of *Annapolis*, that I, the Subſcriber, informed him, that the Gentlemen of that City had entered into a Reſolution of not giving him Entertainment on his firſt Arrival into this Province: In Vindication of myſelf I muſt ſay, that Mr. *Jordan* was miſtaken. All that ever I ſaid, was this; Mr. *Jordan* one Day boaſting of his own Importance, as he would ſometimes take Occaſion to do, in the Preſence both of Mr. *Thomas* and myſelf, I ſaid, "that it was not believed, before his Arrival, that Lord *Baltimore* would ever commiſſion him to tranſact his Buſineſs." My Reaſon for ſaying ſo was, becauſe, on being aſked one Night at a Ball, after my Return from *Virginia*, whether there was any Account there of Mr. *Jordan*'s coming over to tranſact Lord *Baltimore*'s Buſineſs in this Province, to which I anſwered in the Affirmative, Dr. *Steuart* replied, that it was impoſſible, that Lord *Baltimore* had Two good Officers here already. This is the whole of what paſſed between Mr. *Jordan* and myſelf, which I declare was not ſpoken with any Deſign of currying Favour with Mr. *Jordan*, or diſparaging any Gentleman. All ſuch mean low Ways of courting Favour I am above by Birth, Education and Profeſſion. As this Charge, were it founded on Truth, would affect the Character of any Man, much more of one inveſted with Holy Orders, I do diſavow it in this moſt publick Manner, and ſhould have done it ſooner, had I known it ſooner, but never had the leaſt Knowledge of it, until Mr. *Thomas* informed me of it to my Surpriſe about Four or Five Weeks paſt.

ROBERT READ.

ANNAPOLIS RACES!

On TUESDAY the 6th of *October*,

A PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to be run for only by Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, belonging to the Members of the JOCKEY CLUB; Heats 4 Miles each. Four Years old to carry 7 Stone, 5 Years old 7 Stone 10lb. 6 Years old 8 Stone 7lb. aged 9 Stone.

On WEDNESDAY the 7th.

The GIVE AND TAKE PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, Weights &c. the ſame as laſt Year.

On THURSDAY the 8th.

FIFTY POUNDS for 4 Years old Colts, to carry 8 Stone 3 Pounds, Fillies 8 Stone. Heats 3 Miles.

On FRIDAY the 9th.

The AMERICAN THEATRICAL COMPANY's PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, to carry 9 Stone. Heats 4 Miles.

The winning Horſe each Day is excluded ſtarting for any of the other Plates.

Subſcribers of Three Pounds or upwards, may enter free for each, or all of the Three laſt Days Plates. Non-Subſcribers to pay Two Guineas Entrance each Day.

The Horſes intended to run for the Two laſt Days Sport, muſt be entered with the Clerk of the Courſe, on Saturday the 3d of *Oct.* any Time before Twelve at Noon; and the Horſes for the give and take Plate, muſt be entered and meaſured between the Hours of Three and Six in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, or pay, ſhould they ſtart for any of thoſe Plates, double Entrance at the Poll, if the Property of a Non-Subſcriber, Three Pounds.

Subſcribers to the Plates, and the Gentlemen who have Horſes to ſtart for the Jockey-Club Purſe, are deſired to enter them the ſame Day, that Liſts may be made out and publiſhed. Certificates of their Ages muſt be then produced.

The Races are to be run on the Courſe adjoining to the City; and the Horſes are to ſtart each Day preciſely at Eleven o'Clock. The winning Horſe each Day, to pay a Guinea to the Clerk of the Courſe for Weights, and Scales. Judges to be appointed by the Stewards.

No Horſe &c. will be allowed to enter or run for any of the Plates, that ſtands at any Houſe, the Owner of which is not a Subſcriber of Three Pounds or upwards.

N. B. There will be Balls at the Aſſembly Houſe on Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Thurſday. Tickets for Gentlemen at a Dollar each (without which they cannot poſſibly be admitted) are to be had at Mr. *Howard*'s, at the Coffee-Houſe.

Dumfries, July 25, 1772.

IT was expected and hoped from the Propoſal I, with the Advice of ſuch Creditors, as I had the Opportunity of conſulting, made to my Creditors generally, to ſatisfy their diff.rent Claims by the Proſecution of my Eſtate, and which was ſent round to them, requeſting a Meeting of them, the 20th Inſt. for the farther Regulation thereof, that it would then have ſucceeded and been finally concluded, but it being ſtill neglected, and the Meeting in conſequence thereof, has not been ſo full as is thought neceſſary: It is again adviſed and directed by the Creditors now preſent at a Meeting of all of them, that can be collected to conſult thereon, that I again publickly adverti'e a general Meeting of all of my Creditors, on Thurſday the 10th Day of *September* next, here at *Dumfries*, to agree upon a Plan for the proſecuting thereof and carrying on of my Works; that whatever Method is agreed to by a Majority of the Creditors then preſent, or their Subſtitutes, will then be finally agreed to by me, and be entered into by thoſe Creditors, according to the then propoſed Regulations, and that thoſe Creditors, who do not by that Time acquieſce thereto, and join with the other Creditors according, ſhall be excluded from the Produce ariſing from the Eſtate, until thoſe then agreeing are fully ſatisfied their whole Claims againſt the Eſtate; as the Matter has been too long neglected, greatly to the Prejudice of the Eſtate and Intereſt of the Creditors: It's begged and hoped that a full and general Meeting of all concerned will then be had, or Subſtitutes appointed by thoſe who cannot attend to act therein.

(3w) JOHN SEMPLE.

N. B. My Accounts with Mr. *James Lawſon* will in a few Days be adjuſted.

Juſt imported, by the Subſcriber, and to be ſold, at Mr. Colin Campbell's *Store*, Church-Street, Annapolis, *for ready Caſh only*,

A LARGE and valuable Aſſortment of well choſen BOOKS.

(t.f.) WILLIAM AIKMAN.

THIS is to give Notice, that the Fulling Mill on the main Falls of Patapſco, near *Benjamin Hood*'s Mill, formerly belonging to *Edward Dove*, now belongs to *Thomas Williams*, which Mill is new built, and in good Order for Fulling. All thoſe that will favour me with their Buſineſs that Way, may depend on having it dreſſed in the beſt Manner, from the coarſeſt to the fineſt that can be made, and have it dyed the beſt of Colours, as they may think proper to direct, on reaſonable Terms, by

(w3) FRANCIS BLACKBURN.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE at ANNAPOLIS.

A. WILLIAM AUGER, Somerset County. Capt. Alexander Auld, of the Ship Æolus. Daniel Archer, with the Governor at Acerby in Maryland. John Aspinwall, Grocer in Maryland.

B. Messr. Brown and Jordan (2), William Brand, Capt. Robert Bryce, John Burn, Thomas Bridges, Beale Bordley (3), James Brooks (2), William Buckland, Annapolis. Philip Briscoe, Charles County. Abel Brown, sen. Falls of Patapsco. Joseph Bennett, at Greenbury Ridgely's, Elk-Ridge. Capt. John Barnes, Patuxent River. Capt. John Barnes, Hollowing Point. Benjamin Branson, St. Mary's County. Thomas Bowers, Kent County. Philip Briscoe, Patowmack. Mrs. Cecilia Bond, Chaptico, St. Mary's County. Robert Brodie, Dorchester County.

C. Samuel Chase (2), William Cooke, Mrs. Hannah Creagh, William Clancery, James Cannan, John Carter, John Christie, Thomas Carlile, Annapolis. Mary Curry, Charles Cooper, Port Tobacco. John Creemer, Elk-Ridge. Collector and Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs, Pocomoke (2). Collector and Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs, Chester. George Cain, Elk Ridge Landing. Samson Crain, Patuxent. Samuel Chew, Herring Bay. Patrick Cunningham, Somerset County. Messr. Edward Clayton and James Kent, Queen Anne's County. Dr. Cornisel, Patowmack River.

D. Joseph Dashiell, Somerset County. Walter Dulany, Charles Davis, Annapolis. Dr. James Davidson, Queen's Town.

E. Capt. Elder of the Ship Grace, Nottingham (2). Robert Evans, Cæcil County. Jane Evans, Annapolis.

F. George Forster, William Faris, Annapolis. Thomas Fitzimons, Maryland. William Fitzhugh, Patuxent. James Fraser, in the Fork of Patuxent.

G. George Gott, John Goldsborough, jun. (2), Dr. James Gordon, Dorchester County. Messr. Francis Goddard and Abraham Gibbs, Somerset and Worcester Counties. Henry Glan, Snow Hill. Pocomoke. Mrs. Anne Catharine Green (5), William Gordon, Cornelius Garrison, Reverdy Ghiselin, Annapolis. John Goldsmith, jun. St. Mary's County. Elizabeth George, Port Tobacco.

H. William Harvey (2), Thomas Harwood (2), Mr. Harris, Merchant Taylor, John Hall, John Henry, of the 66th Regiment, Hugh Handlin, Annapolis. Nancy Howert, Liners Town. Capt. Heyman of the Ship Minerys (2), James Himingway, Patuxent River. William Harris, Calvert County. Benjamin Hall, Prince George's County. Sidney Hughes, Talbot County. Garrard Hopkins, Son of Philip, near Pig Point. Rev. John Howard, Leige. Henry Hill, jun. Carrollsburg. Robert Harrison, Cambridge.

J. Thomas Johnson (4), Thomas Jennings, Henry Jackson, John Ivers, William Jones, Charles Frederick Jacot, Annapolis. Joseph Ireland, Kent County. Mary Johnson, West River. Samuel Johnson, at Samuel Snowden and Co.'s Iron Works. Samuel Inglis, Portsmouth.

L. William Logan, James Logan (2), Larance Cox, James Leech, Robert Lee, John Leibold, Colonel Edward Lloyd, Annapolis. Dr. Thomas Linghum, London Town. Edward Legg, Prince George's County.

M. Charles Mahur, Patuxent River. John Miller, Princess Anne. Allan M'Donald, Colchester, Patowmack, Robert M'Cormick, Prince George's County. Thomas Millard, Elk Ridge Landing. Susannah Morgan, Thomas Mosley, Capt. John M'Curdy, Annapolis. Capt. Joseph Mallet, Patapsco River.

N. Rebecca M'Neill, Dorset County. John Naglee, Annapolis.

O. John Odell Hart. Charles Oneale, Annapolis.

P. George Pickerine, at the Court House, Capt. John Posey, New Town upon Chester. Moses Parran, Calvert County.

R. William Roberts (2), William Reynolds (2), John Ridington, Annapolis. John Robins, James Reed, Queen Anne's County. Thomas Reynolds, Calvert County. Kenneth Reoch, George Town.

S. Thomas Sloss, John Stewart, Somerset County. John Smith, Chaptico. John Storm, Prince George's County. Robert Sampson, Pitapsico. Benjn Stainton, Dorchester County. Daniel Squiers, Thomas Smith, Annapolis. John Shaw, Kent County.

T. Edward Tilghman, William Thomas, Annapolis. Thomas Townsand, Pocomoke River. Joseph Talbert, Calvert County. Thomas Talbot.

W. Thomas Warton, James White, Charles County. Samuel Waters, Son of John, Frederick County. Robert Watts, Patuxent River, Ann Williams, Jonathan Willshire, Annapolis. Henry Wilson, Elk Ridge Landing. Peter Wells, Patowmack River. George Walker, Frederick Town. Peter Wetch, Port Tobacco, Daniel Wolstenholme, St. Mary's County. Capt. Thomas Wilson, Oxford.

Y. Jacob Yeartildle, Chester Town.

On Saturday the 22d of this Instant August, *at* John Little's *Coffee-House in* Baltimore-Town, *will be Sold by publick Vendue, for the Benefit of the Underwriters,*

THIRTY Boxes of Tin Plate, a large fishing Seine, several Matrasses, &c. &c. imported and damaged on Board the Ship *Elizabeth, Simon Hett*, Master, from *Bristol*. (w3)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Vestry and Churchwardens of *St. Michael's* Parish intend to apply, by Petition, to the General Assembly of this Province, at their next Meeting, for an Act to enable the Justices of *Talbot* County to assess, on the Taxable Inhabitants of the said Parish, a Sum, not exceeding Sixty Thousand Pounds of Tobacco, to be levied in Two equal Payments, which shall be made in the Two Years next after passing the Law, for the Purpose of erecting a Chapel of Ease in the said Parish at *Miles-River* Ferry.

Signed per Order, JONA. NICOLS, Register.

August 5, 1772.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Gentlemen who are Visitors of *Anne-Arundel* County Free School, that the Subscriber hereby makes Application for the said School, and therefore humbly solicits their Favour and Encouragement, by a general Meeting, as soon as may be convenient.

The Subscriber, having spent several Years in teaching the *English* Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic in whole Numbers, Fractions vulgarly and decimally, and Duodecimals, Book-keeping after the Italian Method, and the most useful Branches of the Mathematicks, viz. Measuring, Surveying, and Navigation, presumes he shall have the Happiness to acquire their general Esteem and Approbation, as he is determined to be assiduous, and to exert his best Ability, to excite in his Pupils, an Emulation in the Observance of a moral and religious Rectitude; which will indubitably be productive of general Satisfaction, and will therefore contribute to the Felicity of,

Their obliged humble Servant,
THOMAS BALL.

This is to acquaint all Merchants and others, who are Owners and Occupiers of Corn Mills,

That JAMES APPLETON, senior,
Has opened a Yard at Liverpool, *where he has*

A Large, choice, and picked Parcel of *French Burr-Stones*, which he purposes to sell on as low Terms as they can be had in any Part of *England*, either ready made up, of any Size, or in the Burr; and he flatters himself those of the Trade, to whom he is known, will allow he is very capable of judging what Kind of a Burr is most suitable to preserve the Condition and Colour of Flour, and at the same Time of grinding most expeditiously, he having been above Thirty Years in this Branch of Business, near Forty in the Millering, and great Part of the Time in the South of *England*. He is the only Importer of this Article into *Liverpool* from *France*, whither he generally sends an experienced Man, or goes himself to pick them at the Quarry.

Also, he has just imported, a Quantity of *Cologn-Dog-Stones*, or *Black Stones*, such as are used in *North-America*, for grinding Wheat, and of the best and even Quality, which he proposes likewise to sell on as low Terms as can be had in any Part of *England*. If those Gentlemen that have Occasion will be pleased to give their Correspondents Orders to call on the said *J. Appleton*, they may rest confirmed of being supplied equal to the most experienced being present.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Vestry of *Christ-Church* Parish, intends to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of this Province, for an Act to pass for the Assessment of a Sum not exceeding Fifty Thousand Pounds of Tobacco, on the Inhabitants of the said Parish, for the Purpose of erecting a new Addition to the Church, on *Kent-Island*.

Signed per Order,
THOMAS BARNES, junr. Register.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on *Morgan's Run*, near *Little Pipe Creek* in *Baltimore* County, *Maryland*, an *Irish* Convict Servant Man, named JAMES RILEY, about 30 Years of Age, a stout well set Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, round shouldered, short sandy coloured Hair trimmed on the Top of his Head, red Beard, gray Eyes, down Look, slow in Speech, and has lost the little Finger of his left Hand: Had on and took with him, a light mixed coloured Broad Cloth Coat with yellow Buttons, which has been turned and the Pockets moved from the Side to the Folds, Leather Breeches patched in the Crotch, a Holland Shirt and Jacket, a Pair of Thread Stockings, a Pair of white Worsted ditto, black in the Grain Shoes with plain Silver Buckles, Felt Hat trimmed round the Edge, black Barcelona Stock with a plain Copper Buckle. Whoever takes up the said Servant, shall have, if taken 50 Miles from Home 3 Pounds, if 100 Miles 5 Pounds, if 150 Miles 7 Pounds 10 Shillings, if 200 Miles 10 Pounds, and if 300 Miles the above Reward (including what the Law allows) if brought Home, paid by

(w6) RICHARD OWINGS, Son of *Samuel*.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living about 10 Miles from *Bladensburg*, a Convict Servant Man named THOMAS BAILEY, about 27 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, fair Complexion, light coloured short Hair, speaks pretty broad, and has a Scar on one of his Arms: Had on and took with him when he went away, a Holland Shirt pretty fine, an Osnabrig ditto, a striped Lincey Jacket, a brown Cloth ditto, both without Sleeves, an old brown Cloth Coat much torn, a Linen Frock much daubed with Tar, a Pair of old black Cloth Breeches torn at the Knees, old Crocus Trousers patch'd with new Crocus at the Knees, 2 or 3 Pair of old Yarn Stockings, a small Felt Hat, a Pair of new Shoes, old ditto with Hobnails in the Heels, a Pair of Brass Shoe-Buckles, and a Pair of plated ditto. Whoever secures the said Servant, so that his Master gets him again, if taken up in *Prince-George's* County shall have 20 Shillings, if out of the County 40 Shillings, if 50 Miles from Home 50 Shillings, and if out of the Province Three Pounds, paid by

(w4) CHRISTOPHER HYTCH.

Patuxent Iron-Works, *August* 5, 1772.

RAN away from the Subscribers last Night, Six *English* Servant Men, just imported in the Ship *Friendship*, Captain *James Nesbitt*.—*Thomas Bevers*, a likely well made Fellow, about Six Feet high: Had on, and took with him, a blue Coat and Jacket, white Linen Shirt, Russia Drab Breeches, Thread Stockings, a Pair of Shoes with Silver Buckles, and a Felt Hat, about Twenty-five Years of Age.—*John Oliver*, a lusty well made Fellow, about Six Feet high: Had on, and took with him, a brown Coat and Breeches, Thread Stockings, Irish Linen Shirt, a Pair of Shoes with plated Buckles, Felt Hat, about Twenty-six Years of Age, and is very talkative.—*James Cookman*, a lusty Fellow, about Five Feet Ten Inches high: Had on, and took with him, a striped Gingham Jacket, white Linen Shirt, Buckskin Breeches, blue Worsted Stockings, a Pair of Shoes, and Felt Hat.—*John Barrowcliff*, a well made Fellow, about Five Feet Nine Inches high: Had on, and took with him, a blue Pea Jacket, Osnabrig Shirt, Cloth Breeches, Thread Stockings, a Pair of Shoes, and Felt Hat.—*Francis Stoakes*, a lusty Fellow, about Five Feet Eleven Inches high: Had on, and took with him, a light coloured Broad Cloth Coat, Buckskin Breeches, Worsted Stockings, a Pair of Shoes, and Castor Hat.—*Jeremiah Pollingbrook*, a middle Size Fellow, about Five Feet Eight Inches high: Had on, and took with him him, a dark coloured Coat and Jacket, white Linen Shirt, Fustian Breeches, Worsted Stockings, and Felt Hat.

Whoever take up the above Servants, and delivers them to the Subscribers, shall receive if Ten Miles from Home, Twenty Shillings; if Twenty Miles, Thirty Shillings; if Thirty Miles, Fifty Shillings; and if out of the Province, Five Pounds for each, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS SNOWDEN, &
RICHARD CRABB.

N. B. It is supposed the above Servants have some Cash, and sundry Cloaths unknown. (tf)

Annapolis, August 3, 1772.

TAKEN up by the Subscribers, a small *Virginia* Clinker built Yawl, about Ten Feet Keel, with a new Stem, Lining and Breast Hook in her. Whoever owns her may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges to

JOSEPH MIDDLETON,
EDWARD THOMPSON.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Raitt*, near *William Duvall's*, on *Linganore*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a bay Horse, about Twelve and a Half Hands high, and about Sixteen Years old, has not any Brand, has a white Spot on his near Buttock, and a Star in his Forehead.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Griffith*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle sized darkish coloured Horse, about Ten Years old, branded on the near Shoulder D, and on the near Buttock W, Shoes on his fore Feet, paces and trots.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges.

Alexandria, July 12, 1772.

TO BE SOLD AT ALEXANDRIA,
On Monday the 17*th of* August *next, being Court Day*,

THE Brig *Swift*, together with all her Appurtenances; she is of the Burden of 100 Tons and upwards, and well calculated for the *West India* Trade, in good Order for taking in a Cargo immediately.——Or if any are inclined to charter the said Brig, they may know the Terms, by applying to

CARLYLE and DALTON,
of
(3w) ROBERT ADAM, and Co.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of acquainting the Publick, that he has opened an Academy, in *Upper Marlborough*, where he proposes teaching the *Greek* and *Latin* Languages, Geography, Mathematicks, and other improving Branches of Literature, at Four Guineas each Scholar per Annum; at which Place, he intends to deliver an Oration, on the Advantages of a liberal Education, on Wednesday the 9th of *September*. Those Gentlemen, who are pleased to favour him with their Sons, are desired to make speedy Application to

Their very humble Servant,
(w3) ARTHUR WALKER, A. M.

Prince-George's County, *July* 21, 1772.

COMMITTED to my Custody as a Runaway, a Negro Woman, who says her Name is *Esther*, and that she belongs to a certain *George Neal* near *Baltimore-Town*. Her Master is desired to pay Charges and take her from

(2w) RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Thomas Rutland*, jun. taken up as a Stray, a small dark bay Horse, about 11 Hands high, marked with the Letter P on the near Shoulder and Buttock, is wounded on the near Shoulder, which runs very much, trots, paces and gallops. The Owner may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges.

POETRY.

A TALE, *attempted in* SPENCER's *Stile and Manner.*

I.

ALL by a languid, sluggish Stream,
That silent crept adown a lowly Dale,
There wonn'd a Wight of muckel Fame,
For many a quaint Conceit and many a pleasaunt Tale,
Content, tho' piteous poor.
And here a Hill, that bounds the Plain,
Where stood the Villa of an upstart Squire,
Whose Breast ne gen'rous Thought mote ever fire;
Albeit he own'd a large Domain,
Yet aye he sigh'd for more.

II.

Of Justice eft He talk'd, yet sooth to say,
Ne Justice rul'd his Heart, ne Mercy sway'd;
Sweet Innocence was aye his Prey,
And many a wily Tort He to his Neighbour paid,
Who check'd the fruitless Sigh.
Certes, herein the Swain was wise
And, Nature-taught, had conn'd thilke goodly Lore,
How bootless 'tis to strive with Guile in Power:
Vain as, in Paynim's Tale, th' Emprize
For Men t' assail the Sky.

III.

What Time Dan Sol, in's ceaseless Tour,
Enter'd (o'erjoy'd his fervid Limbs t' embay)
Aquarius' dank, ay-dropping Bow'r,
'Gan scoul the Clouds, and eke eclipse the God of Day;
Impetuous Rains distill,
And fill the troublous Earth with sore Affray:
And now the torpid Stream, with Force amain,
O'erleaps its Banks, and sweeps along the Plain;
The Hind beheld, with wild Dismay,
Yet smil'd to own an added Field.

IV.

Albeit ill-vers'd in sly Disguise,
Yet now his playful Fancy forms a Scheme:
Estsoons He to the Pleader hies,
Whilst briny Teafs adown his Cheeks did stream,
Dissembling meickle Woe.
" The Brook, ah me! our binding Line,
" Now windes by yonder Hills its rapid Course,
" And joins the fairest of my Land to yours:
" Oh! lever bid my Life resign,
" Than own that Lond ne moe."

V.

The Faytor false felt real Joy,
Yet now a semblaint Ire enflam'd his Eyne:
" And wouldst thou, Carle! the *Laws* destroy
" Which say that all *within* the Brook is mine?"
And here the Law he read.
" Perdie," quoth Lout, " that Law be plain;
" But, see the fav'ring Rill doth hither wind,
" And joins that flowret Mead of yo urs to mine,
" Which seely I ne meant retain,
" But that tis *Law*, you've said."

VI.

The Treacher, skill'd in foul Chicane,
Now many a knotty Case did streight recite;
And vow'd his Grounds He should regain,
Sith now he proven had it was his Right,
Transparent as the Day.
Just so, when now, the Clergy Tax,
By *Law*, I claim: (pity, mine's not a Lawyers Case:)
J******, and P***, and their Barker C****,
Swear *Law* is but a Nose of Wax,
Which they can twist just any Way.

YORICK.

We have just imported from London, *in Capt.* Hooper,

AN Assortment of Clothes, Linens, Silks, Millinery, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, and Saddlery, which are to be disposed of at our Store, on the Front of the Dock, with a full Assortment of almost every Kind of dry Goods, at Wholesale or Retail, for a small Advance.

THOMAS HARWOOD, Junr.
JOHN BRICE.

TO BE SOLD,

At Alexandria, *on Monday the* 17*th of* August *next,*

THE *Merryland* Tract of Land, containing 6300 Acres, situate in *Frederick* County and Province of *Maryland.*

This Land was formerly advertised to be sold on the 28th Day of *May* last, at *Frederick-Town*, but by some Misunderstanding betwixt the Buyers and Sellers nothing was done; we have therefore determined to dispose of the whole together, and shall strike it off to the highest Bidder at the Time and Place abovementioned.

As it has already been sufficiently described in the former Advertisements, it is needless now to particularize it again, for it is very well known to be an exceeding valuable Tract. Those inclinable to view the Land will please apply to Mr. *Charles Beatty* at *Frederick-Town*, who is perfectly well acquainted with it, and will faithfully shew the whole.

One Third of the Purchase Money must be paid down, One Third in Twelve Months, and the other Third in Two Years, from the Sale, bearing Interest from the Date. Immediate Possession will be given, and a most clear and undoubted Title will be made to the Purchasers, by

ADAM STEUART,
THOMAS MONTGOMERIE,
CUMBERLAMD WILSON.

P. S. It having been reported at the last Sale, that this Land bore a Quitrent of 10 *per Cent.* we think it necessary to inform the Publick, that it pays no more than 4¼, which a Sight of the Patent now in our Possession will sufficiently shew.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, containing about 800 Acres, situate in *Baltimore* County, near to *Hood*'s Mill, on *Patapsco* Falls, and within One Mile of said Mill, and within Four Miles of Two other Merchant Mills, that always give *Baltimore-Town* Price for Wheat, and within Ten Miles of said Town. The Soil is good for Grain or Grass, and has an extensive Range. For Particulars enquire of *Edward Cook*, at Mr. *William Otty*'s, adjoining to said Land.

May 4, 1772.

RAN away from the Ship *Molly*, *William Maynard* Commander, then lying at *Benedict*, Two indented Servant Men; the one named ROBERT CUMMINS, by Trade a Barber and Peruke maker, is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, wears his own Hair of a light Colour tied behind: Had on when he went away, a dark brown Coat and Buckskin Breeches, and a Hat covered with Oilskin. The other named RICHARD JONES, by Trade a House Carpenter and Joiner, about the same Height as the former, wears his own dark Hair, and is pitted with the Small-Pox: Had on a light coloured Coat and dirty Buckskin Breeches. Whoever takes up the above Servants, and secures them in any Jail within this Province, shall receive Three Pounds Reward, or Thirty Shillings for either, besides what the Law allows; and if taken out of the Province Five Pounds for both, or in Proportion, and reasonable Charges if brought to *Annapolis*.

JOHN CLAPHAM.

Annapolis, June 19, 1772.

THE Judges of the Land-Office having represented to his Excellency the Governor, that there are a great Number of Certificates in their Office unpatented, many of them are returned by virtue of Warrants, which issued more than Two Years ago, and others where the Two Years are near expiring;

His Excellency being desirous that those who purchased Warrants in the Lifetime of the late Lord Proprietary, should have the Benefit of such Warrants, has directed them to give publick Notice, that Patents are made out as usual, and that Applications for Warrants under the Proclamation will be received, and the Warrants issue to the first Discoverer, in preference to any other Person, whenever the Office shall be opened,

Signed per Order,
WILLIAM STEUART, Cl. Ld. Office.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

July 16, 1772.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near *Annapolis*, on the 27th of last Month, a Negro Man named NAT, 20 Years old, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, a smooth faced likely well made Fellow: Had on, a Felt Hat, old Fearnought Jacket, old blue Cloth under ditto, Osnabrig Shirt and Crocus Breeches. Whoever takes up and delivers the said Negro to his Master shall receive 30 Shillings, if above 10 Miles from Home 40 Shillings, and if out of the Province the above Reward, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY
For raising 1500 DOLLARS,
FOR CLEANING AND SECURING THE DOCK IN
ANNAPOLIS.

Number of Prizes		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	2000	is	2000
1	of	1000	is	1000
2	of	500	are	1000
4	of	250	are	1000
5	of	100	are	500
10	of	50	are	500
25	of	20	are	500
50	of	10	are	500
750	of	4	are	3000
848 Prizes.				10000
4152 Blanks.				
5000 Tickets, at Two Dollars each, amount to				10000

BY the above SCHEME, there are more than Four Blanks to a Prize, and the Prizes are subject to a Deduction of Fifteen *per Cent.* but as there are many of them very valuable, it is not doubted but the Tickets will very soon be disposed of, especially as a great Number of them are already engaged.

The Drawing will certainly begin on Thursday the Tenth of *September* next, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as chuse to attend.

The Managers are, Messr. *Lancelot Jacques, William Reynolds, William Pace, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Jennings, Samuel Chase, James Tilghman, William Cook, Robert Couden, John Brice, Charles Wallace, John Davidson, Thomas Harwood, John Clapham, James Williams, Thomas Brooke Hodgkin, William Rooke, Robert Johnson, William Deards, James Brice, Colin Campbell, James Dundass, John Gallowey, James Brooks,* and *Samuel Harvey Howard*; who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A List of Prizes will be published in the Gazette, which will be ready to be paid in One Month after drawing. Those not demanded within Six Months will be deemed as generously given for the Emolument of the City.

*** TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JAMES DICK and STEWART
Have just imported, in the Betsey, *Capt.* James Hanrick, *from* London,

A LARGE Assortment of *European* and *East India* Goods, which they will sell cheap, either by Wholesale or Retail, at their Stores in *Church-Street, Annapolis*, and at *London-Town*. Among the abovementioned Goods are, Hyson, Bloon, Green and Bohea Teas, best *London* double and single refined Sugars, in small Casks of 3 cwt. each, Lintseed, Neatsfoot, Florence and Chamber Oil, and a large Assortment of China.

They have likewise for Sale, Sail Duck of all Numbers, Anchors from 1½ to 12cwt. Grapnels, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery and Cordage, made at *Newington* Ropewalk, where all Orders are complied with in the most expeditious Manner. Also, old Madeira Wine, by the Pipe, Hogshead or Quarter Cask.

Annapolis, June 15, 1772.

N. B. As we propose soon to decline the retailing Business in *Annapolis*, we will dispose of the whole or any Part of our Goods at a very moderate Advance, for ready Money, Country Produce, or short Credit. And we beg the Favour, that such of our Customers who have not lately either discharged or settled their Accounts, would pay as soon as is convenient, or in the mean Time settle their Balance by Note or Bond, which will oblige

JAMES DICK & STEWART.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of Ground in the City of *Annapolis*, the Property of the late Capt. *James Reith*, whereon are a neat Brick Dwelling House, a good Stone Kitchen, and sundry other Improvements. For Terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS, Administrator.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Estate of the said *James Reith*, either by Bond, Note, or open Account, are desired to make immediate Payment, and all those who have Demands against said Estate are requested to bring them in, legally proved, that they may be adjusted. (t. f.) J. W.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper Bonds annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.